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Author Harrison E. Salisbury Will Lecture on September 28

Writer and historian Harrison E. Salisbury, for many years an editor and correspondent for the *New York Times*, will present the second Sillcox lecture at the Library of Congress on Wednesday, September 28. His talk, "The Book Enchained," will begin at 8 p.m. in the Mumford Room (LM 649) on the sixth floor of the Library's Madison Building. Sponsored jointly by the Center for the Book and the Authors League of America, the event is open to the public, and no tickets are required.

The Sillcox lecture is presented in memory of Luise Marie Sillcox, executive secretary of the Authors League of America, who served the league and the writers of this country for nearly half a century. The first Sillcox lecture was presented by Barbara W. Tuchman in 1979.

Mr. Salisbury served as assistant managing editor, associate editor, and editor of the Op-Ed page of the *New York Times*. For a long period he was Moscow correspondent for the *Times*. He is a specialist on Communist affairs, having visited all of the Communist countries with the exception of Cuba. He has traveled widely and repeatedly to the People's Republic of China, particularly to the remote Sino-Soviet border areas and Tibet. He was the first western correspondent to visit North Korea and made a notable trip behind the lines to North Vietnam during the war. He won the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from the Soviet Union and has received many journalistic honors.

Mr. Salisbury is president of the Authors League of America and a former president of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, the honorary society of eminent writers, composers, and artists. He has served as moderator of two Public Broadcasting System network programs, "Behind the Lines" and "National Town Meeting."

He is the author of *Without Fear or Favor: An Uncompromising Look*

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Harrison E. Salisbury
Photograph by Ira Mandelbaum, Scope Associates

at The New York Times, The 900 Days: The Siege of Leningrad, Black Night, White Snow: Russia's Revolutions 1905–1917, Travels Around America, and a panoramic novel of Russian life, *The Gates of Hell.* His memoirs, *A Journey for Our Times,* were published by Harper & Row last May. A book on China, "China: 100 Years of Revolution," will be published in the autumn.

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress was established in 1977 to stimulate interest in books, reading, and the printed word. Its next public program will be a lecture on California fine presses by James D. Hart, director of the Bancroft Library, which will take place on November 2.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Library Plans September 28 Symposium to Honor Dutch Writer

The Library will be host at an all-day symposium on September 28 to honor Eduard Douwes Dekker (Multatuli) (1820–87), a major figure in 19th-century Dutch letters, whose writing also influenced the history of modern Indonesia. The public is invited to attend the symposium, but seating is limited. Persons interested in attending should call the Asian Division, tel. (202) 287–5420, or the European Division, tel. 287–5414.

A two-and-one-half-hour film based on Multatuli's work, *Max Havelaar,* will be shown during the morning session, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in the Mary Pickford Theater on the third floor of the Madison Building. This autobiographical novel, which was Multatuli's most famous work, denounced colonial rule in Indonesia. The book has been translated into more than 15 languages. Fons Rademakers, the director of the film, will give a brief introduction to the film preceding the screening.

The afternoon session at 2 p.m. will include presentations and a panel discussion on the life and work of Multatuli. The guest speakers will be F. M. Beekman, University of Massachusetts; A. L. Sötemann, University of Utrecht; Subagjo Satrowardojo, University of Indonesia; Allison Blakely, Howard University; H. Brandt Corstius, University of Amsterdam; and Mischa Van Vreede of Amsterdam. This session will be held in the Whittall Pavilion of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Beginning September 26, several of Multatuli's works held in the Library's collections and photographs loaned by the Netherlands Embassy will be on display in the European Reading Room on the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building (LJ G147).

The symposium is made possible through the generosity of the Netherlands Embassy and assistance received through the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia.

Treaty of Paris Undergoes Conservation Treatment at LC

The Treaty of Paris, the document signed by Great Britain and the United States in 1783 that officially ended the Revolutionary War, is undergoing conservation treatment in the Conservation Office of the Library of Congress. The bicentennial anniversary of the document, which belongs to the National Archives and Records Service, occurred on September 3. The conservation work is being done under contract

Peter Waters observes the work being done by Lois Olcott Price to conserve the Treaty of Paris.

at the Library by Lois Olcott Price of the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts, Philadelphia, Pa., under the supervision of Peter Waters, the Library's conservation officer.

In the years before the document came to the National Archives, it had been reinforced with silk that has since become weak and brittle, and it was later mended with an adhesive that has become severely discolored. During conservation treatment, the silk and discolored adhesive are being removed, the tears mended, and the personal wax seals of the signers—John Adams, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, and David Hartley—are being consolidated. Following this work at the Library, the Treaty of Paris will be returned to the National Archives for exhibition and loan during its bicentennial year.

In commemoration of this bicentennial anniversary, the Library of Congress has prepared a bibliography on the Treaty of Paris. This list of primary and secondary sources appears on pp. 301–8 of this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*.

September 23 Lecture, Concert Will Commemorate Carl Engel

Carl Engel, a man of great accomplishment and humanity who served as chief of the Music Division in the Library of Congress from 1922 to 1934, will be remembered in a lecture and with a concert of his work on Friday evening, September 23, in the Coolidge Auditorium. Music scholar and librarian Carleton Sprague Smith (formerly chief of the Music Division of the New York Public Library) will speak on Engel on this occasion, and soprano Linda Mabbs, pianist Michael Cordovana, violinist Jody Gatwood, and pianist Edward Newman will perform several of Engel's musical works. The program will begin at 8 p.m. A limited number of tickets will be available from the Music Division, tel. (202) 287–5502.

Carl Engel, born 100 years ago, is remembered today as a scholar, an editor, a composer, a journalist, an administrator, and, through all these means, an invaluable friend of the arts. It was during his years as chief of the Music Division that the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation was established and the Coolidge Auditorium built, enabling him to realize his hope that the music in the Library be more than a silent collection. The Friends of Music Society was established to assist in supporting those concerts and in purchasing rare materials. In 1934, Engel, along with Oscar Sonneck and Otto Kinkeldey, founded the American Musicological Society. That same year, he left the Library to succeed Sonneck at the G. Schirmer Music Publishing Co., of which he was appointed president and editor of the firm's distinguished journal, *The Musical Quarterly*. Under Engel's guidance until his death in 1945, the company rose to the highest standards in its history.

The program on September 23, a "Concert from the Collections," will be sponsored by the Library's Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. The works to be performed are *Triptych* for violin and piano, Three Poems by Amy Lowell for voice and piano, and *The Never-Lonely Child*, settings of five poems by Virginia Woods Mackall.

A Tribute to Ira Gershwin

By Donald L. Leavitt
Chief, Music Division

The media have duly noted the fact that one of America's great lyrical voices was silenced on the morning of August 17. At the same time, the Library of Congress lost one of its most generous benefactors and one of its most treasured friends.

Ira Gershwin, the eldest of the four children of Rose and Morris Gershwin, showed literary talent as a youth, contributing to student publications at the City College of New York and breaking into the big time by selling a story to H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan's *Smart Set* for a dollar. The success of his younger brother, George, as a composer led Ira to the literary side of Tin Pan Alley, although George was not his first and by no means his only musical collaborator. It was the songwriting team of George and Ira Gershwin, however, that has left the longest lasting mark on American song and musical theater of any one composer-lyricist team.

The Library's first contact with Ira Gershwin occurred through an exchange of correspondence in 1939 with Harold Spivacke, then chief of the Music Division. On that occasion Mr. Gershwin sent the Library George's first pencil sketch of "The Crap Shooter's Song" from *Porgy and Bess,* with the typically modest suggestion, "If this seems unsuitable possibly I can dig up something more satisfactory." Dr. Spivacke assured Mr. Gershwin that ". . . any and every part" of his late brother's work (George had died less than two years earlier) was of the greatest interest to the national library.

The correspondence resumed in earnest after the death of Rose Gershwin, when her eldest son expedited the terms of her will which bequeathed to the Library the finished manuscripts of nearly all of George Gershwin's major concert works, including "Rhapsody in Blue," "An American in Paris," the Concerto in F, the Second Rhapsody, the "Cuban Overture," and, of course, *Porgy.*

The celebration of that great acquisition was marked by a reception and a major exhibit in the spring of 1953. That celebration, however, proved not to be a fulfillment, but only a beginning. Over the next 30 years, Ira Gershwin continued to "dig up something," sending it to Washington, D.C., with amazing regularity. The "Variations on I Got Rhythm" turned up, as did many sketches for the concert works already bequeathed, and Ferde Grofe's orchestration of the *Rhapsody in Blue,* George's correspondence with many figures in and out of music (Walter Damrosch, Alfredo Casella, Carl Van Vechten, and Ring Lardner, to name a few) and programs, contracts, recordings, royalty statements—all meticulously organized, labeled, and identified in Ira Gershwin's clear hand. In time, the Gershwins of Broadway and Hollywood were added with manuscripts from "Strike up the Band," "Of Thee I Sing," and "Let 'em Eat Cake." Material of unusual diversity was also added—George's portraits (both brothers were gifted artists) of fellow composers Charles Martin Loeffler (in pencil) and Arnold Schoenberg (George's last oil). There were also water colors of George at work on *Porgy* in a Folly Beach, S.C., cottage—these by the noted American artist, and a cousin, Henry Botkin.

Finally the self-effacing lyricist was also persuaded that his own efforts were also of great historical importance and his notes, sketches, and correspondence for work with other musical collaborators (Harold Arlen, Vernon Duke, Jerome Kern, and Kurt Weill, among them) were added to the Ira side of the Library's Gershwin holdings, as was the manuscript of his book *Lyrics on Several Occasions.*

Because so few of George Gershwin's musical autographs ever left the immediate family, their appearances in dealer's sales and auction catalogs are extremely rare. On a number of occasions, Ira Gershwin had purchased them (sometimes from admirers he had previously given them to) and added these to the Library's holdings. This happened most recently with George's little-known arrangement for two pianos of "An American in Paris," representing a developmental stage between that work's solo piano form and the full orchestration, both of which were already in the Library. This latest Ira Gershwin purchase is already safely deposited in the Library.

Throughout the warm and friendly correspondence between Gershwin and Spivacke, there are repeated invitations to come to Washington to see the results of those many years of generous labor. Ira invariably responded that he traveled little, and was basically a homebody. He finally did come in the spring of 1966. He was to receive an honorary degree from the University of Maryland on June 4, and a luncheon was arranged in his honor in the Whittall Pavilion on the third. In The Librarian's guest book, he inscribed the following line from "Of Thee I Sing":

> "Shining star, an inspiration, worthy of
> a mighty nation"—and I do mean the Library
> of Congress.

We believe that the Library's star will continue to shine into the unmeasurable future, and we acknowledge that one reason for that will be the luster added to it by Ira Gershwin.

APPENDIX

The Treaty of Peace, 1783
A Selected List of References

Compiled by Rosemary Fry Plakas
Local History and Genealogy Section
General Reading Rooms Division

The Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on September 3, 1783, by British representative David Hartley and by American commissioners John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay, was a diplomatic triumph that represented the culmination of complex international peace negotiations. In terms surprisingly favorable to the United States, Great Britain recognized the sovereignty and independence of the United States, extended the boundaries of the new nation north to Canada, west to the Mississippi River, and south to Florida, permitted navigation of the Mississippi and fishing off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and promised to withdraw all British forces from American posts. In return, the United States acknowledged the validity of prewar debts and promised that Congress would recommend that the state legislatures restore the rights and properties of Loyalists.

This splendid American settlement can only be understood in the context of the international setting which made it possible. By the spring of 1782, when the peace negotiations began in earnest, Spain and the United Provinces of the Netherlands had joined France in the struggle against Great Britain, and the theater of war had shifted from the North American continent to the West Indies, Europe, Africa, and India. In the wake of the British defeat at Yorktown, the North ministry, which had been in power in Britain throughout the American conflict, was replaced with a fragile coalition cabinet charged with ending the war with America. Across the channel, the desire for peace was equally strong. The French treasury was nearly empty, and political instability in Turkey threatened to require French intervention. Criticized by his political rivals and pressed by the allies, Count de Vergennes, the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs, sought with skillful determination to mediate a settlement that would satisfy alliance commitments and bring the desperately needed peace as expeditiously as possible.

The conflicting expansionist interests of the United States and Spain in the Mississippi Valley made French mediation difficult. When Jay, who was still smarting from recent diplomatic rebuffs in Spain, disagreed with Spanish Ambassador Aranda on territorial claims to land between the Appalachians and the Mississippi, Vergennes' private secretary Gérard de Rayneval proposed a compromise that convinced Jay that France favored her Spanish ally. Thus, when Rayneval made an unexpected trip to London, Jay was certain that he was plotting with Prime Minister Shelburne to discount American claims. Without consulting the veteran negotiator Franklin, who had already outlined the basic American requirements for peace in preliminary discussions with the British, Jay rushed off his own message to Shelburne, implying American willingness to treat separately as long as the British negotiator Richard Oswald's commission recognized the independent status of the American negotiators. Jay's action convinced Shelburne that the Americans were ready to break with France without receiving all the concessions originally demanded by Franklin and thus contributed, along with the news of the Franco-Spanish failure to take Gibraltar, to a stiffening of British terms when formal negotiations resumed.

When John Adams arrived in October, fresh from negotiating a commercial treaty at The Hague, he heartily endorsed Jay's strategy of separate and secret negotiation, especially since Jay's fears confirmed his own suspicions of Vergennes' duplicity and renewed his hostility towards Frankin's moderation. After lengthy haggling over boundaries, fishing rights, and Loyalists claims, the American plenipotentiaries signed Preliminary Articles with Oswald on November 30, 1782, which, though technically subject to a general peace between France and Great Britain, still violated Congressional instructions that required the commissioners to seek French counsel and concurrence and forbade a separate agreement with Britain. Even more flagrant was a secret article concerning West Florida, which essentially encouraged the British to attack Spanish territory. Fortunately, this impetuous proposal became moot with the subsequent bargaining that ceded the Floridas and Minorca to Spain in place of Gibraltar, but it survived long enough to cause considerable anguish in Congress over whether the commissioners had violated Alliance obligations.

By luring the Americans to a separate agreement with exceptionally generous terms, Shelburne had finally forced a slight crack in the Franco-American alliance. Franklin's prompt confession of the commissioners' indiscretions helped to soothe Vergennes' objections, but the French minister was also able to use the threat of a separate Anglo-American peace to pressure Spain into accepting Shelburne's substitute concession for Gibraltar

and thus to clear the way for a general peace. The signing of preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France and Spain on January 20, 1783, followed by proclamations of a general armistice, brought relief at last to the exhausted peacemakers and the belligerents they represented. But the respite was temporary at best. Reaction to the peace terms toppled Shelburne's government, and his successors sent David Hartley to Paris in the spring to seek modifications in the preliminaries and to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Americans. Since these efforts proved futile, the signing of the Definitive Treaty represented a rather anticlimactic confirmation of the preliminary articles without the voided secret article. In contributing to the separation of the United States from Great Britain, Vergennes had accomplished his main objective, but the resulting adjustment in the European balance of power was only temporary. Furthermore, Vergennes had unknowingly sewn the seeds of financial and internal upheaval that would destroy the monarchy he faithfully served.

American historians have traditionally viewed the Treaty of 1783 as a victory of American innocence over the evils of European diplomacy. The personalities of the American ministers have been analyzed and their individual contributions to peace evaluated. Conflicts in perceptions and principles within the delegation have been contrasted with the consensus of American objectives and the commissioners' inflexible persistence in demanding terms beneficial to the United States. More recently, studies have placed the peace negotiations in an international context, emphasizing the exigent circumstances facing the European leaders. But there are still disagreements on whether Shelburne, Vergennes, or the Americans held the trump card and on whether the French or the Americans violated the French Alliance. The definitive interpretation of the peace negotiations is yet to be written, but the wealth of primary sources recently published or in publication will greatly facilitate this endeavor. In the meantime, this bibliography is offered as part of the commemorative observance of the peacemakers and the treaty that confirmed American independence and provided the opportunity for the United States to survive as a viable nation.

Primary Sources

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E322 .A3

Oct. 26, 1782–Sept. 14, 1783: p. 37–143.

Covers the course of negotiations from Adams' return to Paris from The Hague through John Thaxter's departure for America with the definitive treaty and includes Adams' "Peace Journal," Nov. 2–Dec. 13, 1782, which was read in Congress in March 1783.

Brown, Marvin L.

American independence through Prussian eyes : a neutral view of the peace negotiations of 1782–1783 : selections from the Prussian diplomatic correspondence / [edited and translated by] Marvin L. Brown. — Durham, N.C. : Duke University Press, 1959. — xvi, 216 p. : ill.

E249.3 .B7

Chiefly instructions and dispatches between Frederick II and his ambassadors in London and Paris, which reveal the Prussians' astuteness in appraising the impact of the peace settlement on the European mercantile balance of power as well as their failure to understand the long-term ideological significance of American independence and its potential threat to monarchical Europe.

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Letters of members of the Continental Congress / [edited by Edmund Cody Burnett]. — Gloucester, Mass. : P. Smith, 1963. — 8 v. — (Carnegie Institution of Washington. Publication no. 299. Papers of the Dept. of Historical Research)

JK1033 .B8 1963

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Favi, Francesco, ca. 1730–

Dubrovnik and the American Revolution : Francesco Favi's letters / edited with an introd. by Wayne S. Vucinich ; foreword by John C. Miller. — Palo Alto, Calif. : Ragusan Press, c1977. — xi, 143 p. : map.

E249.3 .F38

Includes bibliographical references and index.

As the first diplomatic representative of the Republic of Dubrovnik at the French court, Favi kept his government informed on the progress of the peace negotiations and urged Dubrovnik to establish diplomatic and trade relations with the United States.

Franklin, Benjamin, 1706–1790.

The writings of Benjamin Franklin : Vol. 8. 1780–1782 / [collected and edited by Albert Henry Smyth]. — New York : Macmillan, 1905. — xiii, 651 p. : port.

E302 .F82 1905

STAFF NEWS

William Houston Earns 25-Year Pin

William H. Houston, a special police officer in the Protective Services Section of the Buildings Management Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin by Glen A. Zimmerman, Associate Librarian for Management, on July 18. Also present at the ceremony was Damian Romanelli, captain of the Special Police Force.

Mr. Houston began working at the Library on January 11, 1982, following a one-year appointment with the Defense Intelligence Agency as a special police officer. He is a 23-year veteran of the U.S. Army, having served from 1956 to 1979. Officer Houston's tours of duty included Europe, Korea, Japan, Hawaii, and Okinawa, where he specialized in law enforcement and security.

Officer Houston and Mr. Zimmerman

While with the U.S. Army, Officer Houston attended New York State University in Albany, where he completed most of the requirements for a bachelor's degree in law enforcement. He is a native of Beuford, Ohio, and enjoys hunting, fishing, gardening, woodwork, and marksmanship in his spare time.

Health Services Office Offers New Program Called "Fresh Start"

The Health Services Office has announced a new program, entitled "Fresh Start," to help people stop smoking. Offering a pragmatic approach, the course is conducted by the American Cancer Society and will be open to all Library staff members without charge. Enrollment in the course, however, is limited to 25 people per class.

Each course will consist of one hour of training on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 a.m. for two consecutive weeks in the Madison Health Room (LM G40). Homework assignments, difficult decisions, and a follow-up are an integral part of the program.

The first program is scheduled to begin on Tuesday, September 13, and the second tentatively set for Tuesday, October 4. Any staff member who has decided to stop smoking and wishes the assistance of this program should complete the enrollment form distributed to the staff on August 11 and return it to the Health Services Office.

Staff members will be permitted to attend this course on official time, workload permitting, with the prior approval of their supervisors.

Twenty-three Staff Members Earn 10-Year Pins in August

During August, 23 staff members completed 10 years of service and were presented Federal Service Award pins:

Patricia A. Beaudry	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Donna Lou Burke	Examining Division
Easter M. Cohen	Buildings Management Division
Kevin L. Cross	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Deborah B. Cunningham	Photoduplication Service
Joyce S. Jackson	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Susan D. Kistler	Catalog Management and Publication Division
Cynthia K. Lewis	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
John R. Lineberger	Photoduplication Service
Neal A. Marcot	Federal Research Division
Sammie L. Moncree	Preservation Office

Lois A. Morgan	Buildings Management Division
Ernest Nance	Buildings Management Division
Thomas Joseph Nicola	American Law Division
Gary J. Pagliano	Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division
Carol Lowe Pickett	Collections Management Division
Jean T. Prieto	Cataloging Division
Frances Haley Reynolds	General Reading Rooms Division
Sandra A. Sawicki	Hispanic Law Division
Stanley M. Sciora	Federal Research Division
Jacqueline Starbuck	Buildings Management Division
Richard L. Webb	Cataloging Division
Eric Gerard Zengota	Information and Reference Division

Sherlock Searcher, Gridiron Superstar

Oddly shaped things roll and bounce in unpredictable ways, as our top-of-the-league fumble recovery expert Sherlock knows. So if you see someone running across the Library grounds carrying any of the books listed here, repeatedly requested by fans but missing from the lineup and the Central Charge File, throw a block on him and jar it loose so Sherlock can recover it for our team. The fans will go wild. The line of scrimmage is in Alcove 7, Main Reading Room, or staff members can call directly into the huddle on ext. 77427, Collections Management Division. Yea, team!

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Staff Activities

James C. Armstrong, field director of the Library of Congress office in Nairobi, now on rotational assignment in Washington, presented a paper on "Bibliographical Control of African Literatures" at a Conference on Generating Research Tools for African Literatures, held at the Africa Centre in London, England, on May 30–31. The conference was sponsored by the Joint Committee on African Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. The conference was organized by Bernth Lindfors, and other participants included Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Chinweizu, Albert Gérard, Gerald Moser, and B. Andrzejewski.

Gisela von Muhlenbrock Clarke, legal specialist in the Hispanic Law Division, was a special guest speaker at a July 29 luncheon given in connection with a half-day working session on Guatemalan

refugees sponsored by the Washington Office on Latin America and the Program for Emergency Assistance, Cooperation and Education for Guatemala. A native of Chile and a former law professor there, Mrs. Clarke spoke on "The Rights of Refugees and the Duties of States vis-a-vis Refugees." Her remarks were based on principles contained in U.N. legal instruments, inter-American conventions, and internal legislation concerning asylum. The session's purpose was to draw attention to the current circumstances of Guatemalan refugees in Honduras, Mexico, and the United States and the policies of these respective governments toward the refugees.

John A. Feulner, Robert S. Finney, and **Staffan Rosenborg** of the National Referral Center (NRC) are coauthors, with Lillian M. Scanlon and George Cosmides of the National Library of Medicine, of an article in the July issue of the *NLM Technical Bulletin* entitled "DIRLINE: Directory of Information Resources Online." The article describes a new data base in NLM's MEDLARS computer system that became available for online searching by U.S. users on August 2. While future plans envisage the possible addition of several components to DIRLINE, the single initial component is the NRC data base, familiar to users of LC's SCOPRIO system as NRCM. Although the content of DIRLINE and NRCM are the same, the software is not. The article makes it evident, through both text and illustrations, that DIRLINE format options and search elements differ in several respects from those available in SCORPIO. Thus, the display format in DIRLINE compresses many textual elements into a single abstract, which SCORPIO users may find more difficult to read. On the other hand, DIRLINE provides full-text search capability and inverted index access to some elements that are searchable in the SCORPIO application only through the LIMT command.

The *Handbook of American Folklore*, a 603-page work edited by the late Richard M. Dorson and published this year by the Indiana University Press, contains sections by two staff members of the American Folklife Center. **Carl Fleischhauer,** folklife specialist, contributed an article on "Sound Recording and Still Photography in the Field" and a photoessay entitled "Folklorists at Work: A Portfolio fr n the American Folklife Center." **Joseph C. Hickerson,** head of the Archive of Folk Culture, is the author of an article about "Developing a Folklore Archive."

Sarah Pritchard, reference specialist in women's studies in the General Reading Rooms Division, is cited for her work on the Advisory Group of Scholars, which assisted in the selection of biographees for a new publication, *The Book of Distinguished American Women.* Issued by American History Research Associates, the volume offers brief biographies and portraits of 50 noted American women in all fields of endeavor. Ms. Pritchard has also been named as the editor of *The Women's Annual: 1983, The Year in Review,* a collection of original review articles to be published next year by G. K. Hall, Inc.

Vicky Wulff, dance reference librarian in the Performing Arts Library, has just been elected to the Board of Directors of the Congress on Research in Dance (CORD), which is an international, interdisciplinary organization with open membership. CORD encourages research on all aspects of dance, fosters the exchange of ideas through publications and meetings, and promotes access to research materials. Ms. Wulff will serve a three-year term from 1983 to 1986. Before joining the staff of the Performing Arts Library last fall, Ms. Wulff worked as a performing arts cataloger in the Copyright Office.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Michael Burke, research assistant, GS–7, CRS S, 30211; Michael Wolyniec, IRS, GS–7, FRD, 10611; John Rensbarger, supervisory auditor, GS–15, Audit, 30274; Malinda Goodrich, IRS, GS–7, FRD, 20541; Gail Maniscalco, librarian, GS–9, Share Cat, 30254.

Temporary Appointments: James Latimer, library aid, GS–1, M/B/RS, NP; Tania Cherry, library aid, GS–1, Ser Rec, NP; Catherine Millard, secretary, GT–5, M/B/RS, NP.

Reappointment: Patricia Alexiou, librarian, GS–9, Share Cat, 30254.

Temporary Reappointment: Dorothy Lee, folklife specialist, GS–11, AFC, NP.

Promotions: Kirk Brown, to analyst in American national government, GS–9, CRS Gov, 30273; Victor Holmes, to supervisor, Materials Expediting Unit, GS–10, Cop Acq & Proc, 30356; Steven Kerchoff, Preserv, to preliminary cataloger, GS–5, Share Cat, 30290; David Leibowitz, to policy planning adviser, GS–15, Cop Reg, 30326; Nancy McAleer, to section head, GS–14, Cop Exam, 30263; Christopher Meyer, to policy planning adviser, GS–15, Cop Reg, 30326; Lillie Mickens, to processing specialist, GS–7, Ser, 30332.

Transfers: Michael Keplinger, Cop Inf & Ref, to policy planning adviser, GS–15, Cop Reg, 30326; Nancy Miller, CRS S, to analyst in science and technology, GS–7, CRS SPR, 30250; Marybeth Peters,

Cop Exam, to policy planning adviser, GS–15, Cop Reg, 30326.

Resignations: Dilene Adams, Cop Exam; Peter Bragdon, CRS SPR; Stacey Brown, CRS L; Bonnie Duncan, CRS AIS; Arthur L. Edmunds, Jr., Afr/ME; Chesha Gartmon, Cop Acq & Proc; David Hamilton, Cop Lic; Louise Hansen, CRS A; Ellen Hoffman, Cop Inf & Ref; Paul Jamison, CRS MAS; Jennifer Jensen, LL AB; Anthony Jones, CRS L; Akua Kouyate, Mus; Marcus Lang, Ser Rec; Alan Low, CRS E; Roslyn McCallister, Cop Exam; Joseph McMahon, LL AB; Shiella Morrison, CRS L; LaRenda Odom, Asian; Florence Pang, Desc Cat; Robyn Person, Ord; Lisa Redfearn, Cop Exam; Lisa Riggles, Col Mgmt; Karen Salisbury, LL Hisp; Adam Scheinman, CRS ENR; Rhonda Scott, Ser; Braxtina Stackhouse, Ord; Andrew Szanton, CRS AIS; William Tomlinsons, CRS C; Victoria Voytko, Pers; Christopher Zimmerman, CRS E.

Marriage, Birth Announcements

Esther H. Bell and **John E. Watson** were married in a private ceremony on May 6 at their new home in Fort Washington, Md. The Watsons are staff members in the Examining Division.

Acquisitions and Processing Division assistant chief **Orlando Campos and wife, Anna,** became the parents of a son, Steven Joseph, on June 6, at Holy Cross Hospital. Mrs. Campos is the assistant section head of the Slavic Languages Section, Shared Cataloging Division.

Sedria LaTrice Hill was born on June 18 at De Witt Hospital in Virginia to **Sonya and David Hill.** Mrs. Hill works in the Files Services and Administrative Support Unit of the Materials Control Section, Acquisitions and Processing Division, and Mr. Hill serves with the U.S. Coast Guard.

Debbie Reed-Wagaman and **David Wagaman** are the parents of a son, Christopher James, born on May 25 at George Washington University Hospital. Mr. Wagaman works for the Montgomery County (Md.) Environmental Planning Office, and Ms. Reed is a senior projects assistant with the Photoduplication Service.

(A version of this announcement containing several errors appeared in the August 15 LC *Information Bulletin*. The editor regrets the errors.)

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Reprinted in New York by Haskell House in 1970.
Includes Franklin's journal of the early peace negotiations, March 21 to July 1, 1782, covering a period when he was the only American commissioner in France.

George III, King of Great Britain, 1738–1820.
The correspondence of King George the Third from 1760 to December 1783 : printed from the original papers in the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle : Vol 6. May 1782 to December 1783 / arranged and edited by the Hon. Sir John Fortescue. — London : Macmillan, 1928. — xiii, 494 p.
DA506.A2 A2 1927
"New impression" printed in London by Cass in 1967.

Great Britain. Parliament, 1783.
A full and faithful report of the debates in both Houses of Parliament, on Monday the 17th of February, and Friday the 21st of February, 1783, on the articles of peace. — 2nd ed. — London : Printed for S. Bladon, [1783]. — 116, 72 p.
E249. G79 Rare Bk. Coll.

Great Britain. Treaties, etc., 1760–1820 (George III).
Authentic copies of the provisional and preliminary articles of peace, signed between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America. — London : J. Stockdale, 1783. — 28 p.
E249. G817 Rare Bk. Coll.
"Containing, 1. An authentic copy of the provisional articles signed at Paris the 30th of November, 1782, by the Commissioners of His Britannick Majesty and the Commissioners of the United States of America. 2. A translation of the preliminary articles of peace between His Britannick Majesty and the Most Christian King, signed at Versailles, January 20, 1783. 3. A translation of the preliminary articles of peace between His Britannick Majesty and the Most Catholic King, signed at Versailles, January 20, 1783."

Jay, John, 1745–1829.
John Jay : Vol. 2. The Winning of the peace : unpublished papers, 1780–1784 / edited by Richard B. Morris ; associate editor, Ene Sirvet. — 1st ed. — New York : Harper & Row, 1980. — 765 p. — (A Cass Canfield book)
E302. J42 1975
"Paris and the Challenge of Peacemaking": p. 237–477.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
Includes Jay's correspondence, diary, and treaty drafts, as well as selected correspondence and dispatches of the British, French, and Spanish negotiators, with all ciphered portions of dispatches published in full. These previously unpublished papers are found chiefly in the collections of Columbia University Libraries.

Ridley, Matthew.
Matthew Ridley's diary during the peace negotiations of 1782 / introduction and notes by Herbert E. Klingelhofer. — **In** *William and Mary quarterly. — 3rd ser., Vol. 20 (Jan. 1963) ; p. 95–133.*
F221 .W71
While serving as Maryland's agent in Europe, Matthew Ridley became a confidant of Jay and Adams. His diary, Aug. 27–Dec. 3, 1782, offers details of the preliminary peace negotiations and illuminates the antagonisms that existed within the American delegation.

United States. Continental Congress.
Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789 / edited from the original records in the Library of Congress. Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1904–1937. — 34 v. : ill., facsims. (part fold.)
J10 .A5
Reprinted in New York by Johnson Reprint Corp. in 1968.
Congressional instructions to the peace commissioners and consideration and ratification of the treaty may be followed by consulting the index.

United States. Dept. of State.
The Revolutionary diplomatic correspondence of the United States / edited under direction of Congress by Francis Wharton ; with preliminary index, and notes historical and legal. — Published in conformity with act of Congress of August 13, 1888. — Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1889. — 6 v. — (50th Congress, 1st session. House. Misc. doc. 603)
E249 .U583
Published as a supplement to Wharton's Digest of the International Law of the United States, Taken from Documents Issued by Presidents and Secretaries of State. — Washington : 1886.
Chiefly selected correspondence between Congress and American representatives abroad. Usefulness is limited by the omission of ciphered portions of dispatches. Volumes five (November 25, 1781, to November 13, 1782) and six (November 13, 1782, to October 30, 1784) are most relevant for the peace negotiations.

United States. Treaties, etc.
Treaties and other international acts of the United States of America : Vol. 2. Documents 1–40, 1776–1818 / edited by Hunter Miller. — Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1931. — xxix, 662 p. : ill., facsims. — (U.S. Dept. of State Publication no. 175)
JX236 1931a
"Writings Cited in Volume 2": p. xxiii–xxix.
Includes the texts of the Preliminary Articles, November 30, 1782, and the Definitive Treaty of Peace, September 3, 1783, with notes on provenance, transmittal, and ratification.

Secondary Sources

Alsop, Susan Mary.
Yankees at the court : the first Americans in Paris / Susan Mary Alsop. — 1st ed. — Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday, 1982. — 318 p., [32] p. of plates : ill.
E249 .A47 1982

Bibliography: p. [300]–[305].
Based partly on original letters and diaries, the book covers the period 1775–1785, emphasizing personal and social aspects of the lives of America's first diplomats abroad.

The American Revolution and "a candid world" / edited by Lawrence S. Kaplan. — Kent, Ohio : Kent State University Press, c1977. — xiv, 169 p.
E249 .A54

Includes bibliographical references and index.
These seven essays examine the expectations and realities of early American foreign relations with Great Britain, France, and other European powers and assess the role of diplomacy in establishing an independent United States.

Atlas of early American history : the Revolutionary era, 1760–1790 / Lester J. Cappon, editor-in-chief ; Barbara Bartz Petchenik, cartographic editor ; John Hamilton Long, assistant editor ; William B. Bedford . . . [et al.], research associates ; Nancy K. Morbeck, cartographic assistant : Gretchen M. Oberfranc, editorial assistant. — [Princeton, N.J.] : American History and Culture by the Princeton University Press, 1976. — 157 p. : col. maps.
G1201.S3 A8 1976

Color maps that visually demonstrate the global extent of the military conflict, the changes in European diplomatic alignments, the impact of the war on the territorial holdings of the five belligerents, and the boundaries of the United States as established by the treaty of 1783.

Bemis, Samuel Flagg, 1891–1973.
The American Secretaries of State and their diplomacy : Vol. 1 / [edited by Samuel Flagg Bemis]. — New York : Knopf, [1927]. — xx, 338 p. : ports.
E183.7 .B46

Bibliographic notes appear on p. 299–323.
James B. Scott discusses Congress' instructions to the peace commissioners and evaluates the initiative and discretion the commissioners utilized in negotiating the settlement. Milledge L. Bonham assesses Robert R. Livingston's performance as the first Secretary for Foreign Affairs and comments on Congressional reaction to the commissioners' violation of their instructions in making a separate agreement and proposing the secret article on West Florida.

Bemis, Samuel Flagg, 1891–1973.
Canada and the peace settlement of 1782–3. — **In** *Canadian historical review. — Vol. 14 (Sept. 1933) ; p. 265–284.*
F1001 .C27

Speculates that had it not been for their suspicions of French loyalty, the American commissioners might have secured a more favorable preliminary agreement from Great Britain two months earlier. While cession of Canada was desirable, it was never actually obtainable.

Bemis, Samuel Flagg, 1891–1973.
The diplomacy of the American Revolution. — Bloomington : Indiana University Press, [1957]. — xii, 293 p. — (Midland books, MB6)
E249 .B44 1957

"Bibliographical note": p. 265–273.
First published in 1935 as Vol. 1 of his The Foundations of American Diplomacy, 1775–1823.
Traditional interpretation, from the American perspective, relying on published sources. Bemis contends that, by taking advantage of European rivalries and struggles for power, the American commissioners skillfully negotiated a separate peace and achieved "the greatest victory in the annals of American diplomacy."

Bemis, Samuel Flagg, 1891–1973.
The Rayneval Memoranda of 1782 on western boundaries and some comments on the French historian Doniol. — **In** *American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. Proceedings. — new ser., Vol. 47 (Apr. 1937) ; p. 15–92.*
E172 .A35

Compares Gérard de Rayneval's memoranda to Spanish Ambassador Aranda and to Jay concerning western boundaries and navigation of the Mississippi River to demonstrate that French foreign policy on these issues favored Spain. Bemis concludes that Jay was justified in his suspicions of French loyalty and his decision to deal only with Great Britain. In relying on Doniol's statements and selections from Vergennes' dispatches, many historians have over-idealized the motives of French diplomats.

Bendiner, Elmer.
The virgin diplomats / Elmer Bendiner. — 1st ed. — New York : Knopf : distributed by Random House, 1976. — viii, 257, x p.
E249 .B46 1976

Bibliography: p. 253–257.
Description of the principal peace negotiators, based largely on printed sources and the secondary works of Samuel Bemis and Richard Morris.

Bolkhovitinov, Nikolai Nikolaevich.
Russia and the American Revolution / Nikolai N. Bolkhovitinov ; translated and edited by C. Jay Smith. — Tallahassee : Diplomatic Press, c1976. — xiv, 277 p. : ill.
E249 .B6413
Bibliography: p. 250–272.

Corwin, Edward Samuel, 1878–1963.
French policy and the American alliance of 1778. — New York : B. Franklin, [1970]. — ix, 430 p. — (Burt Franklin research & source works series ; 476) (Selected essays in history, economics, & social science ; 129)
E249 .C83 1970
Reprint of the 1916 ed.
Corwin was the first to assert the now standard interpretation that France intervened on behalf of the American colonies in hopes of strengthening her own position in the European balance of power by weakening Great Britain.

Darling, Arthur B.
Our rising empire, 1763–1803. — New Haven : Yale University Press, 1940. — 595 p.
E301 .D23
Bibliography: p. [555]–565.
Stresses the expansionist aims of American foreign relations and United States efforts to secure the Mississippi Valley in spite of British, French, and Spanish opposition.

Diplomacy and revolution : the Franco-American alliance of 1778 / edited by Ronald Hoffman and Peter J. Albert. — Charlottesville : published for the United States Capitol Historical Society by the University Press of Virginia, 1981. — xii, 200 p.
E249 .D5
Includes bibliographical references and index.
Contents: The French Alliance in historical speculation / A. DeConde — Americans celebrate the birth of the Dauphin / W. C. Stinchcombe — France and the American Revolution seen as tragedy / J. R. Dull — The view from Versailles / O. T. Murphy — The treaties of Paris and Washington, 1778 and 1949 / L. W. Kaplan.

Dull, Jonathan R.
Franklin the diplomat : the French mission / Jonathan R. Dull. — Independence Square, Philadelphia : American Philosophical Society, 1982. — 76 p. — (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 0065–9746 ; v. 72, pt. 1 ; 1982)
E302.6.F8 D85 1982
Includes bibliographical references and index.
Evaluates Franklin's performance as a practicing diplomat and contrasts his reserve, politeness, and coolness under pressure with the self-righteousness and hostility of his colleagues. Franklin's moderation did not make him less of a revolutionary.

Dull, Jonathan R.
The French Navy and American independence : a study of arms and diplomacy, 1774–1787 / Jonathan R. Dull. — Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, c1975. — xv, 437 p. : maps.
E265 .D8
Bibliography: p. 379–423.
Utilizes French primary sources to explain the war and the peace negotiations from the French perspective and in the context of the European balance of power. The success of the peace settlement was due more to the pressing circumstances faced by Shelburne and Vergennes than to the diplomatic skills of the American commissioners.

Dupuy, Richard Ernest, 1887–1975.
The American Revolution : a global war / R. Ernest Dupuy, Gay Hammerman, Grace P. Hayes. — New York : D. McKay Co., c1977. — viii, 311 p., [4] leaves of plates : ill.
E269.F67 D86
Bibliography: p. 293–298
Repeats the traditional interpretation of the peace negotiations from the American perspective.

Fitzmaurice, Edmond George Petty-Fitzmaurice, 1st Baron.
Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards first Marquess of Lansdowne, with extracts from his papers and correspondence. — 2nd and rev. ed. — London : Macmillan, 1912. — 2 v. : map (part fold.), plate, ports.
DA512.L3 F5 1912

Gilbert, Felix.
To the Farewell Address : ideas of early American foreign policy. — Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, 1961. — vii, 173 p.
E310.7 .G5
"Bibliographic essay": p. 149–169.
Examines the intellectual origins of America's contradictory desires for establishing commercial ties with Europe while avoiding involvement in European politics and wars. Gilbert asserts that American ideas were based on the isolationism of the British Whigs and the internationalism of the French philosophes.

Guttridge, George H.
David Hartley, M.P., an advocate of conciliation, 1774–1783. — Berkeley : University of California Press, 1926. — [233]–340 p. : ports. — (University of California publications in history ; v. 14, no. 3)
DA522.H3 G8

Bibliography: p. 333–336.
Discusses Hartley's abortive efforts to modify the preliminary articles and to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with the American commissioners.

Harlow, Vincent T.
The founding of the second British Empire, 1763–1793. — London ; New York : Longmans, Green, [1952–1964]. — 2 v. : maps.
DA505 .H37
Bibliographic footnotes.
Describes the peace negotiations from the British perspective, demonstrating Shelburne's concern that the settlement provide a foundation for conciliatory relations with the United States in the future.

Hutson, James H.
John Adams and the diplomacy of the American Revolution / James H. Hutson. — Lexington : University Press of Kentucky, c1980. — vii, 199 p.
E249 .H87
Bibliography: p. 191–192.
Challenges Felix Gilbert's interpretation of early American foreign policy as a blend of isolationism and idealistic internationalism, maintaining that American diplomats, in the manner of their European contemporaries, attempted to manipulate the balance of power to their own advantage. Adams' excessive suspiciousness of foreign motives is seen as a symptom of the jealousy and fear of conspiracy that permeated Revolutionary diplomacy.

Kaplan, Lawrence S.
Colonies into nation : American diplomacy, 1763–1801 / [by] Lawrence S. Kaplan. — New York : Macmillan, [1972]. — xiii, 331 p. — (American diplomatic history series)
E249 .K32 1972
Bibliography: p. 307–321.
This interpretive survey of early American diplomacy incorporates the historiography of the prior decade. Kaplan concludes that Great Britain's determination to split the Franco-American alliance led her to negotiate a separate peace, which by its generous territorial grants increased the chances for the United States to survive as an independent nation.

LaFeber, Walter.
Foreign policies of a new nation : Franklin, Madison, and the "dream of a new land to fulfill with people in self-control," 1750–1804. — **In** *Williams, William A. — From colony to empire : essays in the history of American foreign relations. — New York : J. Wiley, [1972]. — p. [9]–37.*
E183.7 .W725
Bibliographic footnotes.
Surveys the contributions of Franklin and Madison in acquiring the land empire and establishing the republican institutions necessary for the prosperity of an expanding American population.

Mackesy, Piers.
The war for America, 1775–1783. — Cambridge : Harvard University Press, 1964. — xx, 565 p. : ill., ports., maps (1 fold. col.)
E208 .M14
Bibliography: p. [528]–535.
Describes Britain's military objectives, emphasizing her confrontations with France and Spain in the West Indies.

Madariaga, Isabel de.
Britain, Russia, and the Armed Neutrality of 1780. — New Haven : Yale University Press, 1962. — xiv, 496 p. : ports.
D295 .M23
Contends that the League of Armed Neutrality resulted from Empress Catherine's sincere interest in the problems of neutral trade and represented Russia's political emancipation from Britain. As a third force in Europe, the league played a more decisive role in the diplomacy of negotiation than previously thought.

Meng, John J.
Franco-American diplomacy and the Treaty of Paris. — In *American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia. Records. — Vol. 44 (Sept. 1933) ; p. 193–219.*
E184.C3 A4
Jay's suspicions of French duplicity were not justified in fact. Meng charges that the provisional nature of the separate agreement was "legal fiction" and did not disguise Adams' and Jay's "gross disregard of American treaty obligations."

Monaghan, Frank.
John Jay, defender of liberty against kings & peoples : author of the Constitution & governor of New York, president of the Continental Congress, co-author of the Federalist, negotiator of the peace of 1783 and the Jay Treaty of 1794, first chief justice of the United States. — [1st AMS ed.] — [New York : AMS Press, 1972]. — 497 p. : ill.
E302.6.J4 M6 1972
Includes bibliographical references.
Originally published in New York by Bobbs-Merrill in 1935.
Standard biography that offers a sympathetic review of Jay's performance as a peace negotiator.

Morris, Richard B.
The peacemakers : the great powers and American independence. — New York : Harper & Row, [1965]. — xviii, 572 p. : ill., facsims., maps, ports.
E249 .M68

Bibliographic references included in "Notes" (p. 467–552).

Emphasizes the underlying agreement of the American team on the basic objectives, but projects Jay as the pivotal negotiator. Morris maintains that the Americans succeeded because they employed the secret tactics of their European counterparts in negotiating a separate peace that secured independence and continental domain while yielding only minor concessions.

Murphy, Orville Theodore.
Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes : French diplomacy in the age of revolution, 1719–1787 / by Orville T. Murphy. — Albany : State University of New York Press, c1982. — xi, 607 p.
DC131.9.V3 M84 1982

Bibliography: p. 579–594.

Asserts that Vergennes did not deceive or betray the Americans at the peace settlement and demonstrates that by 1782 the French foreign minister faced complex foreign and domestic pressures that would not permit him to indulge all the conflicting demands of the allies.

Murphy, Orville Theodore.
Charles Gravier de Vergennes : profile of an old regime diplomat. — **In** *Political science quarterly. — Vol. 83 (Sept. 1968) ; p. 400–418.*
H1 .P8

Portrays Vergennes as a prudent, loyal, and honorable professional whose skillful service as arbiter of Europe transcended the traditional image of old regime diplomatists operating in a dark and secret world of cunning and deceit.

Norris, John M.
Shelburne and reform. — London : Macmillan ; New York : St. Martin's Press, 1963. — xiii, 325 p. : port., col. diagr.
DA512.L3 N6

"Manuscript Bibliography": p. 308–309. Bibliographical references included in footnotes.

Phillips, Paul Chrisler, 1885–1956.
The West in the diplomacy of the American Revolution. — New York : Russell & Russell, [1967, c1913]. — 247 p.
E249 .P56 1967

Bibliography: p. 228–238.

Suggests that Franklin might have obtained Canada and other more favorable concessions had it not been for Jay's inexperienced actions. Vergennes was America's most loyal friend, and his unwillingness to support American claims in the Mississippi Valley was not a violation of the French Alliance. Furthermore, in the final negotiations Vergennes thwarted Spain's efforts to gain navigation rights and fixed boundaries for Florida.

Schoenbrun, David.
Triumph in Paris : the exploits of Benjamin Franklin / David Schoenbrun. — 1st. ed. — New York : Harper & Row, c1976. — x, 420 p.
E302.6.F8 S38 1976

Bibliography: p. 397–405.
"Paris : The Peace": p. 397–405.

Endpapers show United States boundaries as proposed by Jay and Aranda and as established by the treaty.

Schulte Nordholt, J.W.
The Dutch Republic and American independence / by Jan Willem Schulte Nordholt ; translated by Herbert H. Rowen. — Chapel Hill : University of North Carolina Press, c1982. — xii, 351 p. : ill.
E269.D88 S3813 1982

Translation of: Voorbeeld in de verte.
Bibliography: p. [327]–336.

Dutch recognition of the United States in 1782 was due largely to Adams' spirit of enterprise and self-assurance and the atmosphere of excitement and propaganda that overpowered the more cautious mercantile interests of the United Provinces.

Shaw, Peter.
The character of John Adams / by Peter Shaw. — Chapel Hill : Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Va., by the University of North Carolina Press, c1976. — ix, 324 p., [3] leaves of plates : port.
E322 .S54

Includes bibliographical references and index.

Offers a psychoanalytical explanation for Adams' complex personality and often contradictory behavior.

Stinchcombe, William C.
The American Revolution and the French alliance / [by] William C. Stinchcombe. — [1st ed.]. — [Syracuse, N.Y.] : Syracuse University Press, [1969]. — viii, 246 p. : ports.
E249 .S86

Bibliography: p. 215–240.

Demonstrates American leaders' underlying distrust of France and explains that they were willing to support the French Alliance only because they viewed it as a temporary expediency rather than as a permanent commitment.

Stourzh, Gerald.
Benjamin Franklin and American foreign policy. — 2nd ed. — Chicago : University of Chicago Press, [1969]. — xvi, 335 p.
E249 .S88 1969

Bibliographical references included in "Notes" (p. 261–318).

Franklin disliked the concept of the balance of power

because he preferred persuasion to coercion and valued unity and equality. The heart of Franklin's political theory was his belief in the reciprocity of enlightened self-interest.

Van Alstyne, Richard Warner, 1900–
Empire and independence : the international history of the American Revolution / [by] Richard W. Van Alstyne. — New York : Wiley, [1965]. — ix, 255 p. : map. — (America in crisis)
E208 .V25

"Bibliography of Original Sources": p. 239–243. — Bibliographical footnotes.

Suggests that France intervened on behalf of the American colonies due to concern for her own colonial empire.

Varg, Paul A.
Foreign policies of the Founding Fathers. — [East Lansing] : Michigan State University Press, 1963 [i.e. 1964, c1963]. — ix, 316 p.
E310.7 .V3

Includes bibliographies.

Analyzes the interplay of ideals and reality by exploring the influences of domestic politics and economics on the formulations of foreign policies between 1774 and 1812.

Wolf, Edwin.
The American printings of the Definitive Treaty of Peace of 1783 freed of obfuscation. — **In** *Bibliographical Society of America. Papers. — Vol. 65 (3rd quarter 1971) ; p. 272–278.*
Z1008 .B51P

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